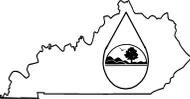


Form F	KENTUCKY POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM Permit Application	 Division of Water
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NAME OF FACILITY:	AGENCY USE ONLY
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PERMIT NO.:	COUNTY:
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I. OUTFALL LOCATION

For each outfall, list the latitude and longitude of its location to five decimal points. Name the water receiving the discharge.

OUTFALL NUMBER	LATITUDE In Decimal Degrees	LONGITUDE In Decimal Degrees	RECEIVING WATER (name)

II. IMPROVEMENTS

Are you now required by any federal, state or local authority to meet any implementation schedule for the construction, upgrading, or operation of wastewater equipment or practices or any other environmental programs which may affect the discharges described in this application? This includes, but is not limited to, permit conditions, administrative or enforcement orders, enforcement compliance schedule letters, stipulations, court orders and grant or loan conditions

Yes. Complete the following table.

No. Go to Section III.

IDENTIFICATION OF CONDITIONS, AGREEMENT, ETC.	AFFECTED OUTFALLS		BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	FINAL COMPLIANCE DATE	
	No.	Source of Discharge		Required	Projected

III. SITE DRAINAGE MAP

Attach a topographic site map showing the facility and identifying each of the following features:

- i. All intake and discharge structures.
- ii. Drainage area of each stormwater outfall, including the paved areas and buildings within the drainage areas.
- iii. Current and past outdoor materials storage areas, and materials loading and access areas.
- iv. Current and past materials disposal areas, and hazardous waste TSD units and accumulation areas.
- v. Structural control measures used to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.
- vi. Areas where pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and soil conditioners are applied.
- vii. Underground injection wells, springs, and other surface water bodies.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF POLLUTANT SOURCES IN STORMWATER DISCHARGES

- A. For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area of impervious surfaces that drains to the outfall. Include paved areas and building roofs.
- B. For each outfall, provide an estimate of the total area that drains to the outfall.
- C. For each outfall, list the treatment method for the stormwater (see Table F-1).

OUTFALL NUMBER	IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AREA (include units)	TOTAL AREA DRAINED (include units)	DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENT

D. Provide a description of materials management practices. The description should include materials that are currently, or in the past three years have been, treated, stored, or disposed in a manner that allows exposure to stormwater. Describe the methods used to treat, store, or dispose of these materials; and current and past management practices used to minimize contact of these materials with stormwater. Describe the structural and nonstructural control measures, maintenance schedule, and disposal of wastes other than by discharge. Provide information about the materials loading and access areas. Also include a description of the location, manner, and frequency of the application of pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers.

V. SIGNIFICANT LEAKS OR SPILLS	
Provide existing information regarding the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility in the last three years. Include the approximate date and location of the spill or leak, and the type and amount of material released.	
VI. DISCHARGE AND EFFLUENT INFORMATION	
A.	
B. Tables A, B, C, and D of this section are included on separate sheets numbered 5-8.	
C. See instructions before proceeding.	
D. Complete one set of tables for each outfall.	
E. Place the outfall number in the space provided on each table.	
F. Is any toxic pollutant listed in the instructions on Table F-2, F-3, or F-4 a substance, or a component of a substance, which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. List all such pollutants in the space provided below.	
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Go to Section VII.	
VII. BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING DATA	
Do you have any knowledge of or reason to believe that any biological test for acute or chronic toxicity has been made on any of your discharges or on a receiving water in relation to your discharge within the last 3 years?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Identify the test(s) and describe their purposes below.	
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Go to Section VIII.	
VIII. NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES EVALUATION AND CERTIFICATION	
A. Provide a description of the method used to test or evaluate for the presence of NON-STORMWATER discharges. Include the type and date of any testing, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during a test or evaluation.	
B. Certification of non-stormwater evaluation. This is required in addition to Section IX. CERTIFICATION.	
I certify under penalty of law that the outfalls covered by this application have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges; and that all non-stormwater discharges from these outfalls are identified in either an accompanying Form C or Form SC application for the outfall.	
PRINTED NAME AND TITLE:	
SIGNATURE:	DATE:
TELEPHONE NO.	EMAIL:

IX. CERTIFICATION.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

PRINTED NAME AND TITLE:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

TELEPHONE NO.

EMAIL:

Return completed application form and attachments to:

Division of Water

Surface Water Permits Branch

300 Sower Boulevard, 3rd Floor

Frankfort, KY 40601

Direct questions to: Surface Water Permits Branch at (502) 564-3410.

VI. DISCHARGE AND EFFLUENT INFORMATION (Continued from page 3)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE IN THE UNSHADED AREAS ONLY OF TABLE A.

- PART VI-A.**
- Complete one set of tables for each outfall. Place the outfall number in the space provided on each table.
 - You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table.
 - See instructions before proceeding.

TABLE A	OUTFALL NO. _____					
POLLUTANT	MAXIMUM VALUE include units		AVERAGE VALUE include units		NO. OF STORM EVENTS SAMPLED	SOURCES OF POLLUTANTS
	Grab Sample	Flow-Weighted Composite Sample	Grab Sample	Flow-Weighted Composite Sample		
1. Oil and Grease		N/A		N/A		
2. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) ₅						
3. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)						
4. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)						
5. Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen						
6. Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen						
7. Total Phosphorous						
8. pH	Minimum	N/A	Minimum	N/A		
	Maximum		Maximum			

VI. DISCHARGE AND EFFLUENT INFORMATION (Continued from page 3)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE IN THE UNSHADED AREAS ONLY OF TABLE B.

PART VI-B.

- List each pollutant that is limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to, or any pollutant listed in the KPDES permit for its process wastewater if the facility is operating under an existing KPDES permit.
- Complete one table for each outfall.
- See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

TABLE B

OUTFALL NO. _____

POLLUTANT and CAS NUMBER	MAXIMUM VALUE include units		AVERAGE VALUE include units		NO. OF STORM EVENTS SAMPLED	SOURCES OF POLLUTANTS
	Grab Sample	Flow-Weighted Composite Sample	Grab Sample	Flow-Weighted Composite Sample		
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						

VI. DISCHARGE AND EFFLUENT INFORMATION (Continued from page 3)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE IN THE UNSHADED AREAS ONLY OF TABLE C.

PART VI-C.

- List each pollutant listed in the instructions on Tables F-2, F-3, and F-4 that you now have present or believe to be present.
- Complete one table for each outfall.
- See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

TABLE C

OUTFALL NO. _____

POLLUTANT and CAS NUMBER	MAXIMUM VALUE include units		AVERAGE VALUE include units		NO. OF STORM EVENTS SAMPLED	SOURCES OF POLLUTANTS
	Grab Sample	Flow-Weighted Composite Sample	Grab Sample	Flow-Weighted Composite Sample		
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						

KPDES FORM F – INSTRUCTIONS

WHO MUST FILE FORM F

Form F must be completed by operators of facilities which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity or by operators of storm water discharges that EPA is evaluating for designation as a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States, or as contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.

Operators of discharges which are composed entirely of storm water must complete Form F (KY Form 7032-F) in conjunction with Form 1 (KY Form 7032-1).

Operators of discharges of storm water which are combined with process wastewater (process wastewater is water that comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, waste product, or wastewater) must complete and submit Form F, Form 1, and Form C (KY Form 7032-C).

Operators of discharges of storm water which are combined with nonprocess wastewater (nonprocess wastewater includes noncontact cooling water and sanitary wastes which are not regulated by effluent guidelines or a new source performance standard, except discharges by educational, medical, or commercial chemical laboratories) must complete Form 1, Form F, and Form SC (KY Form 7032-SC).

Operators of new sources or new discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which will be combined with other non-stormwater new sources or new discharges must submit Form 1, Form F, and Form C or Form SC.

WHERE TO FILE APPLICATIONS

The application forms should be sent to the Kentucky Division of Water, Surface Water Permits Branch, 300 Sower Boulevard, 3rd Floor, Frankfort, KY 40601. To obtain copies of the appropriate forms please call (502) 564-3410.

COMPLETENESS

Your application will not be considered complete unless you answer every question on this form and on Form 1. If an item does not apply to you, enter "NA" (for not applicable) to show that you considered the question.

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF SUBMITTED INFORMATION

You may not claim as confidential any information required by this form or Form 1, whether the information is reported on the forms or in an attachment. Section 402(j) of the Clean Water Act requires that all permit applications will be available to the public. This information will be made available to the public upon request.

Any information you submit to EPA which goes beyond that required by this form, Form 1, or Form C you may claim as confidential, but claims for information which are effluent data will be denied.

If you do not assert a claim of confidentiality at the time of submitting the information, the Cabinet may make the information public without further notice to you. Claims of confidentiality will be handled in accordance with EPA's business confidentiality regulations at 40 CFR Part 2.

DEFINITIONS

All significant terms used in these instructions and in the form are defined in the glossary found in the General Instructions which accompany Form 1.

Section I: Outfall Location

Use the map you provided for Item II of Form 1 to determine the latitude and longitude of each of your outfalls and the name of the receiving water.

Section II: Improvements

If you check "yes" to this question, complete all parts of the chart or attach a copy of any previous submission you have made to the Department for Environmental Protection containing the same information.

Section III: Site Drainage Map

Attach a site drainage map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfalls(s) covered in the application if a topographic map is unavailable) depicting the facility including:

- each of its drainage and discharge structures;
- the drainage area of each storm water outfall;
- paved areas and building(s) within the drainage area of each storm water outfall;
- each known past or present areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials;
- each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, materials loading and access areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied;
- each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste for less than 90 days under 40 CFR 262.34);
- each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and
- springs, and other surface waterbodies which receive storm water discharges from the facility;

Section IV: Description of Pollutant Sources in Stormwater Discharges

For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area drained by the outfall which is covered by impervious surfaces. For the purpose of this application, impervious surfaces are surfaces where storm water runs off at rates that are significantly higher than background rates (e.g. predevelopment levels) and include paved areas, building roofs, parking lots, and roadways. Include an estimate of the total area (including all impervious and pervious areas) drained by each outfall. The site map required under item III can be used to estimate the total area drained by each outfall.

Provide a narrative description of significant materials that are currently or in the past three years have been treated, stored, or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method of treatment, storage or disposal of these materials; past and present materials management practices employed, in the last three years, to minimize contact by these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; and the location, manner, and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers are applied. Significant materials should be identified by chemical name, form (e.g. powder, liquid, etc.), and type of container or treatment unit. Indicate any materials treated, stored, or disposed of together. "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

For each outfall, structural controls include structures which enclose material handling or storage areas, covering materials, berms, dikes, or diversion ditches around manufacturing, production, storage or treatment units, retention ponds, etc. Nonstructural controls include practices such as spill prevention plans, employee training, visual inspections, preventive maintenance, and housekeeping measures that are used to prevent or minimize the potential for releases of, pollutants.

Section V: Significant Spills or Leaks

Provide a description of existing information regarding the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility in the last three years.

Section VI: Intake and Effluent Characteristics

This item requires you to collect and report data on the pollutants discharged for each of your outfalls. Each part of this item addresses a different set of pollutants and must be completed in accordance with the specific instructions for that part. The following general instructions apply to the entire item.

General Instructions

Part A requires you to report at least one analysis for each pollutant listed. Parts B and C require you to report analytical data in two ways. For some pollutants addressed in Parts B and C, if you know or have reason to know that the pollutant is present in your discharge, you may be required to list the pollutant and test (sample and analyze) and report the levels of the pollutants in your discharge. For all other pollutants addressed in Parts B and C, you must list the pollutant if you know or have reason to know that the pollutant is present in the discharge, and either report quantitative data for the pollutant or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. (See

specific instructions on the form and below for Parts A through C.) Base your determination that a pollutant is present in or absent from your discharge on your knowledge of your raw materials, material management practices, maintenance chemicals, history of spills and releases, intermediate and final products and byproducts, and any previous analyses known to you of your effluent or similar effluent.

(1) SAMPLING

The collection of the samples for the reported analyses should be supervised by a person experienced in performing sampling of industrial wastewater or stormwater discharges. You may contact the Department for Environmental Protection or appropriate regional office for detailed guidance on sampling techniques and for answers to specific questions. Any specific requirements contained in the applicable analytical methods should be followed for sample containers, sample preservation, holding times, the collection of duplicate samples, etc. The time when you sample should be representative of your normal operation, to the extent feasible, with all processes which contribute wastewater in normal operation, and with your treatment system operating properly with no system upsets. Samples should be collected from the center of the flow channel, where turbulence is at a maximum, at a site specified in your present permit, or at any site adequate for the collection of a representative sample.

For pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, fecal coliform, and E. coli, grab samples taken during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge must be used (you are not required to analyze a flow-weighted composite for these parameters). For all other pollutants both a grab sample collected during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge and a flow-weighted composite sample must be analyzed. However, a minimum of one grab sample may be taken for effluents from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period of greater than 24 hours.

All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where feasible, the variance in the duration of the event and the total rainfall of the event should not exceed 50 percent from the average or median rainfall event in that area.

A grab sample shall be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable), and a flow-weighted composite shall be taken for the entire event or for the first three hours of the event.

Grab and composite samples are defined as follows:

Grab sample: An individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected during the first thirty minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge. This sample is to be analyzed separately from the composite sample.

Flow-weighted Composite sample: A flow-weighted composite sample may be taken with a continuous sampler that proportions the amount of sample collected with the flow rate or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of discharge for the entire event or for the first three hours of the event, with each aliquot being at least 100 milliliters and collected with a minimum period of fifteen minutes between aliquot collections. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically. Where GC/MS Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA) is required, aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. Only one analysis for the composite sample is required.

Data from samples taken in the past may be used, provided that:

- All data requirements are met;
- Sampling was done no more than three years before submission; and
- All data are representative of the present discharge.

Among the factors which would cause the data to be unrepresentative are significant changes in production level, changes in raw materials, processes, or final products, and changes in stormwater treatment. When the Agency promulgates new analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136, EPA will provide information as to when you should use the new methods to generate data on your discharges. Of course, the Cabinet may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if they determine it to be necessary to assess your discharges.

The Cabinet may allow or establish appropriate site-specific sampling procedures or requirements, including sampling locations, the season in which the sampling takes place, the minimum duration between the previous measurable storm event and the storm event sampled, the minimum or maximum level of precipitation required for an appropriate storm event, the form of precipitation sampled (snow melt or rainfall), protocols for collecting samples under 40 CFR Part 136, and additional time for submitting data on a case-by-case basis.

(2) REPORTING

All levels must be reported as concentration and mass (note: grab samples are reported in terms of concentration). You may report some or all of the required data by attaching separate sheets of paper instead of filling out parts VI-A, VI-B, VI-C and VI-D if the separate sheets contain all the required information in a format which is constant with pages VI-A, VI-B, VI-C, and VI-D in spacing and identification of pollutants and columns. Use the following abbreviations in the columns headed "Units."

Use the following abbreviations for "Units".

CONCENTRATIONS		MASS	
ppm	parts per million	lbs.	Pounds
mg/l	milligrams per liter	ton	Tons (english tons)
ppb	parts per billion	mg	Milligrams
µg/l	micrograms per liter	g	Grams
		kg	Kilograms
		T	Tonnes (metric tons)
		MGD	Million Gallons Per Day

All reporting of values for metals must be in terms of "total recoverable metal," unless:

- (1) An applicable, promulgated effluent limitation or standard specifies the limitation for the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form; or
- (2) All approved analytical methods for the metal inherently measure only its dissolved form (e.g., hexavalent chromium); or
- (3) The permitting authority has determined that in establishing case-by-case limitations it is necessary to express the limitations on the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form to carry out the provisions of the CWA. If you measure only one grab sample and one flow-weighted composite sample for a given outfall, complete only the "Maximum Values" columns and insert "1" into the "Number of Storm Events Sampled" column. The permitting authority may require you to conduct additional analyses to further characterize your discharges.

If you measure more than one value for a grab sample or a flow-weighted composite sample for a given outfall and those values are representative of your discharge, you must report them. You must describe your method of testing and data analysis. You also must determine the average of all values within the last year and report the concentration and mass under the "Average Values" columns, and the total number of storm events sampled under the "Number of Storm Events Sampled" columns.

(3) ANALYSIS

You must use test methods promulgated in 40 CFR Part 136: however, if none has been promulgated for a particular pollutant, you may use any suitable method for measuring the level of the pollutant in your discharge provided that you submit a description of the method or a reference to a published method. Your description should include the sample holding time, preservation techniques, and the quality control measures which you used. If you have two or more substantially identical outfalls, you may request permission from your permitting authority to sample and analyze only one outfall and submit the results of the analysis for other substantially identical outfalls. If your request is granted by the permitting authority, on a separate sheet attached to the application form, identify which outfall you did test, and describe why the outfalls which you did not test are substantially identical to the outfall which you did test.

Part VI-A

Part VI-A must be completed by all applicants who must complete Form F for all outfalls.

Analyze a grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge and flow-weighted composite samples for all pollutants in this part, and report the results except use only grab samples for pH and oil and grease. See discussion in General Instructions to Item VI for definitions of grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes of discharge and flow-weighted composite sample. The "Average Values" column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Part VI-B

List all pollutants that are limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to (see 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N to determine which pollutants are limited in effluent guidelines) or any pollutant listed in the facility's KPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing KPDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See discussion in General Instructions to Item VI for definitions of grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of discharge and flow-weighted composite sample. The "Average Values" column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Analyze a grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes of the discharge and flow-weighted composite samples for all pollutants in this part, and report the results, except as provided in the General Instructions.

Part VI-C

Part VI-C must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity, or that the Cabinet has designated as a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the Commonwealth, or as contributing to a violation of a water quality standard. Use both a grab sample and a composite sample for all pollutants you analyze for in this part except use grab samples for residual chlorine and E. Coli. The "Average Values" column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available. Part VI-C requires you to address the pollutants in Table F-2, F-3, and F-4 for each outfall. Pollutants in each of these tables are addressed differently.

Table F-2: For each outfall, list all pollutants in Table F-2 that you know or have reason to believe are discharged (except pollutants previously listed in Part VI-B). If a pollutant is limited in an effluent guideline limitation which the facility is subject to, the pollutant must be analyzed and reported in Part VI-B. If a pollutant in Table F-2 is indirectly limited by an effluent guideline limitation through an indicator (e.g., use of TSS as an indicator to control the discharge of iron and aluminum), you must analyze for it and report the data in Part VI-B. For other pollutants listed in Table F-2 (those not limited directly or indirectly by an effluent limitation guideline), that you know or have reason to believe are discharged, you must either report quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged.

Table F-3: For each outfall, list all pollutants in Table F-3 that you know or have reason to believe are discharged. For every pollutant in Table F-3 expected to be discharged in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater, you must submit quantitative data. For acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2,4 dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol, you must submit quantitative data if any of these four pollutants is expected to be discharged in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater. For every pollutant expected to be discharged in concentrations less than 10 ppb (or 100 ppb for the four pollutants listed above), then you must either submit quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged.

Small Business Exemption - If you are a "small business," you are exempt from the reporting requirements for the organic toxic pollutants listed in Table F-3. There are two ways in which you can qualify as a "small business". If your facility is a coal mine, and if your probable total annual production is less than 100,000 tons per year, you may submit past production data or estimated future production (such as a schedule of estimated total production under 30 CFR 795.14(c)) instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. If your facility is not a coal mine, and if your gross total annual sales for the most recent three years average less than \$100,000 per year (in second quarter 1980 dollars), you may submit sales data for those years instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. The production or sales data must be for the facility which is the source of the discharge. The data should not be limited to production or sales for the process or processes which contribute to the discharge, unless those are the only processes at your facility. For sales data, in situations involving intercorporate transfer of goods and services, the transfer price per unit should approximate market prices for those goods and services as closely as possible. Sales figures for years after 1980 should be indexed to the second quarter of 1980 by using the gross national product price deflator (second quarter of 1980=100). This index is available in National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis).

Table F-4: For each outfall, list any pollutant in Table F-4 that you know or believe to be present in the discharge and explain why you believe it to be present. No analysis is required, but if you have analytical data, you must report them. Note: Under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2), certain discharges of hazardous substances which establishes reporting requirements, civil penalties, and liability for cleanup costs for spills of oil and hazardous substances. A discharge of a particular substance may be exempted if the origin, source, and amount of the discharged substances are identified in the KPDES permit application or in the permit, if the permit contains a requirement for treatment of the discharge, and if the treatment is in place. To apply for an exclusion of the discharge of any hazardous substance from the requirements of Clean Water Act Section 311, attach additional sheets of paper to your form, setting forth the following information:

- (1) The substance and the amount of each substance which may be discharged.
- (2) The origin and source of the discharge of the substance.
- (3) The treatment which is to be provided for the discharge by:
 - a. An onsite treatment system separate from any treatment system treating your normal discharge;
 - b. A treatment system designed to treat your normal discharge and which is additionally capable of treating the amount of the substance identified under paragraph 1 above; or
 - c. Any combination of the above.

See 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2) and (c), published on August 29, 1979, in 44 FR 50766, for further information on exclusions from Section 311.

Part VI-D

If sampling is conducted during more than one storm event, you only need to report the information requested in Part VI-D for the storm events which resulted in any maximum pollutant concentration reported in Part VI-A, VI-B, VI-C.

Provide flow measurements or estimates of the flow rate, and the total amount of discharge for the storm events sampled, the method of flow measurement, or estimation. Provide the data and duration of the storm events sampled, rainfall measurements, or estimates of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

Part VI-E

List any toxic pollutant listed in Tables F-2, F-3, or F-4 which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. In addition, if you know or have reason to believe that 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) is discharged or if you use or manufacture 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4,5,-T); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid (silvex,2,4,5,-TP); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl, 2,2-dichloropropionate (erbon); O,O-dimethyl O-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel); 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP); or hexachlorophene (HCP); then list TCDD. The Cabinet may waive or modify the requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and the Cabinet has adequate information to issue your permit. You may not claim this information as confidential; however, you do not have to distinguish between use or production of the pollutants or list the amounts.

Section VII: Biological Toxicity Testing Data

Self explanatory. The permitting authority may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received.

Section VIII: Non-Stormwater Discharges Evaluation and Certification

Self explanatory. The permitting authority may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received. The Certification of non-stormwater evaluation must be completed in addition to the Certification contained in Section IX.

Section IX: Certification

The permit application must be signed as follows:

- **Corporation:** by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president.
- **Partnership or sole proprietorship:** by a general partner or the proprietor respectively.
- **Municipality, state, federal, or other public agency:** by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

TABLE F-1 CODES FOR TREATMENT UNITS

PHYSICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

1-A	Ammonia Stripping	1-M.....	Grit Removal
1-B.....	Dialysis	1-N	Microstraining
1-C.....	Diatomaceous Earth Filtration	1-O	Mixing
1-D	Distillation	1-P.....	Moving Bed Filters
1-E.....	Electrodialysis	1-Q	Multimedia Filtration
1-F.....	Evaporation	1-R.....	Rapid Sand Filtration
1-G	Flocculation	1-S.....	Reverse Osmosis (Hyperfiltration)
1-H	Flotation	1-T.....	Screening
1-I.....	Foam Fractionation	1-U	Sedimentation (Settling)
1-J.....	Freezing	1-V	Slow Sand Filtration
1-K	Gas-Phase Separation	1-W.....	Solvent Extraction
1-L.....	Grinding (Comminutors)	1-X	Sorption

CHEMICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

2-A	Carbon Adsorption	2-G	Disinfection (Ozone)
2-B.....	Chemical Oxidation	2-H	Disinfection (Other)
2-C.....	Chemical Precipitation	2-I.....	Electrochemical Treatment
2-D	Coagulation	2-J.....	Ion Exchange
2-E.....	Dechlorination	2-K	Neutralization
2-F.....	Disinfection (Chlorine)	2-L.....	Reduction

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

3-A	Activated Sludge	3-E.....	Pre-Aeration
3-B.....	Aerated Lagoons	3-F.....	Spray Irrigation/Land Application
3-C.....	Anaerobic Treatment	3-G	Stabilization Ponds
3-D	Nitrification-Denitrification	3-H	Trickling Filtration

OTHER PROCESSES

4-A	Discharge to Surface Water	4-C.....	Reuse/Recycle of Treated Effluent
4-B.....	Ocean Discharge Through Outfall	4-D	Underground Injection

SLUDGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL PROCESSES

5-A	Aerobic Digestion	5-M.....	Heat Drying
5-B.....	Anaerobic Digestion	5-N	Heat Treatment
5-C.....	Belt Filtration	5-O	Incineration
5-D	Centrifugation	5-P.....	Land Application
5-E.....	Chemical Conditioning	5-Q	Landfill
5-F.....	Chlorine Treatment	5-R.....	Pressure Filtration
5-G	Composting	5-S.....	Pyrolysis
5-H	Drying Beds	5-T.....	Sludge Lagoons
5-I.....	Elutriation	5-U	Vacuum Filtration
5-J.....	Flotation Thickening	5-V	Vibration
5-K	Freezing	5-W.....	Wet Oxidation
5-L.....	Gravity Thickening		

TABLE F-2
CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL
POLLUTANTS

Bromide
Chlorine, Total Residual
Color
Fecal Coliform
Fluoride
Nitrate-Nitrite
Nitrogen, Total Organic
Oil and Grease
Phosphorus, Total
Radioactivity
Sulfate
Sulfite
Surfactants
Aluminum, Total
Barium, Total
Boron, Total
Cobalt, Total
Iron, Total
Magnesium, Total
Molybdenum, Total
Manganese, Total
Tin, Total
Titanium, Total

**TABLE F-3
TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND PHENOLS**

TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND TOTAL PHENOL

Antimony, Total	Copper, Total	Silver, Total
Arsenic, Total	Lead, Total	Thallium, Total
Beryllium, Total	Mercury, Total	Zinc, Total
Cadmium, Total	Nickel, Total	Cyanide, Total
Chromium, Total	Selenium, Total	Phenols, Total

GC/MS FRACTION VOLATILES COMPOUNDS

Acrolein	Dichlorobromomethane	1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane
Acrylonitrile	1,1-Dichloroethane	Tetrachloroethylene
Benzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	Toluene
Bromoform	1,1-Dichloroethylene	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Chlorobenzene	1,3-Dichloropropylene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Chlorodibromomethane	Ethylbenzene	Trichloroethylene
Chloroethane	Methyl Bromide	Vinyl Chloride
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	Methyl Chloride	
Chloroform	Methylene Chloride	

ACID COMPOUNDS

2-Chlorophenol	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Pentachlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2-Nitrophenol	Phenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol	4-Nitrophenol	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol	p-Chloro-M-Cresol	2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol

BASE/NEUTRAL

Acenaphthene	2-Chloronaphthalene	Fluoroanthene
Acenaphthylene	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	Fluorene
Anthracene	Chrysene	Hexachlorobenzene
Benzidine	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Hexachlorobutadiene
Benzo(a)anthracene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachloroethane
Benzo(a)pyrene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Isophorone
Benzo(ghi)perylene	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	Napthalene
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Diethyl Phthalate	Nitrobenzene
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Dimethyl Phthalate	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Phenanthrene
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	Di-N-Octylphthalate	Pyrene
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

PESTICIDES

Aldrin
Alpha-BHC
Beta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
Delta-BHC
Chlordane
4,4'-DDT
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDD

Dieldrin
Alpha-Endosulfan
Beta-Endosulfan
Endosulfan Sulfate
Endrin
Endrin Aldehyde
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
PCB-1242

PCB-1254
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1248
PCB-1260
PCB-1016
Toxaphene

**TABLE F-4
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

TOXIC POLLUTANT

Asbestos

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Acetaldehyde	Allyl alcohol	Allyl chloride
Amyl acetate	Aniline	Benzonitrile
Benzyl chloride	Butyl acetate	Butylamine
Carbaryl	Carbofuran	Carbon disulfide
Chlorpyrifos	Coumaphos	Cresol
Crotonaldehyde	Cyclohexane	2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Diazinon	Dicamba	Dichlobenil
Dichlone	2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	Dichlorvos
Diethyl amine	Dimethyl amine	Dinitrobenzene
Diquat	Disulfoton	Diuron
Epichlorohydrin	Ethion	Ethylene Diamine
Ethylene Dibromide	Formaldehyde	Furfural
Guthion	Isoprene	Isopropanolamine
Kelthane	Kepone	Malathion
Mercaptodimethur	Methoxychlor	Methyl mercaptan
Methyl methacrylate	Methyl parathion	Mevinphos
Mexacarbate	Monoethyl amine	Monomethyl amine
Naled	Napthenic acid	Nitrotolune
Parathion	Phenolsulfonate	Phosgene
Propargite	Propylene oxide	Pyrethrins
Quinoline	Resorcinol	Stronthium
Strychnine	Styrene	
2,4,5-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)		TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)
2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid]		Trichlorofan
Triethylamine	Trimethylamine	Uranium
Vanadium	Vinyl Acetate	Xylene
Xylenol		